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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

UN Assembly condemned Red China's imprisonment of American PWs as spies, launched effort to secure their release.

Cyprus independence question tabled by UN.

Hatoyama named Japanese Premier.

United States

President outlined 1955 legislative program, was assured 2-party support on defense, forgn. policy.

Eisenhower confirmed plan to cut active armed forces, rely on strong reserves to deal with crisis.

Carrier Forrestal *launched.*

Scientist Condon abandoned fight for security clearance.

WORLD AFFAIRS

COLD WAR

UN Condemns Red China

Seeks U.S. Fliers' Release

¾ of the total UN membership condemned Communist China Dec. 10 for jailing 11 U.S. airmen as spies in violation of the Korean armistice. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld was instructed to seek their release immediately.[1] A Soviet move to condemn the U.S. for aggression against Red China in the Formosa area was defeated Dec. 10 in the Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com.

Parley on Fliers Sought

Acting on the Assembly's instructions, Hammarskjöld Dec. 11 asked Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to meet him in Peiping after Dec. 26 to discuss the release of the 11 Americans & all other UN Korean War prisoners still held by the Reds. Peiping Radio made no reference to Hammarskjöld's request but insisted Dec. 13 & 15 that the UN had no right to interfere with conviction & jailing of the Americans.

Truce Breach Denounced

The Assembly resolution, sponsored by the 16 UN Korean War Allies, charged that Red China had broken the Korean armistice agreement by detaining war prisoners after Sept. 25, 1953, end date for release of PWs desiring repatriation.[2] The vote Dec. 10, after 2 days & a night of debate: 47 for condemnation; Russia, Byelorussia, Czechoslovaia, Poland, Ukraine against; Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Syria, Yemen & Yugoslavia abstaining.[3]

(Sweden & Norway, which did not have forces in Korea, indorsed the measure Dec. 8 & 9 respectively.)

Chinese Neutrality Claimed

Soviet spokesmen presented 2 major arguments in Assembly debate Dec. 9-10 against the resolution: (1) the UN had no jurisdiction in the case of the U.S. airmen because the Govt. of Red China [as distinguished from Chinese "volunteers"] had not been a belligerent in the Korean War and was not a party to the armistice agreement; (2) the Americans were "spies & diversionists" and their trial & imprisonment were within China's legal internal rights.[4] Western delegates ridiculed the suggestion that Red China had been neutral in Korea and Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik dropped this argument in later debate.

West Rejects Spy Charge

In favor of the resolution the West said: (1) the fliers were shot down while on a military mission during the war in Korea, were in full uniform and bore the insignia of their rank when captured; (2) they were prisoners of war and should have been repatriated in accordance with the truce terms; (3) Red China was a signatory to the armistice agreement and the detention of the 11 Americans as well as other UN personnel violated the truce.[5]

Malik conceded Dec. 9 that the 11 Americans had been in uniform when captured and might not have been spies themselves. But he insisted that their mission was to drop CIA agents into Red China. He contended that the airmen were liable to punishment because their plane had violated Red Chinese air territory.

Lodge Refutes 'Confession'

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said Dec. 9 the fliers' actual mission had been to drop propaganda leaflets in North Korea, a generally accepted military operation. He declared that any "confessions" made by the airmen must have been obtained by torture. (Malik had asserted that Col. John K. Arnold Jr., commander of the plane, "confessed" to the Red Chinese military tribunal that sentenced him & the 10 other airmen.)[6]

Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand denounced the "iniquitous" trial of the Americans as a "coldly calculated war maneuver." Fernan D. Van Langenhove of Belgium accused Red China of treating U.S. prisoners more harshly than other nationals for the purpose of splitting the Western allies.

Hans Engen of Norway joined the debate Nov. 9 to point out that the Reds had promised that all PWs desiring repatriation would be returned even though they had committed crimes before or after their capture. This meant that the U.S. fliers should have been freed whether or not they were guilty of espionage, he contended.[7]

Abstainers Explain

Before the vote Dec. 10, Dr. Abu Hanifah of Indonesia explained that he would abstain because he doubted that "acrimonious exchanges" in the UN Assembly were the best means of achieving the fliers' release.

Indian delegate Arthur S. Lall said his delegation, while in agreement with many of the resolution's "basic principles," felt it would "seriously aggravate an already very delicate situation" and defeat the aim of releasing the fliers.

Franc Kos of Yugoslavia said he would not vote so as to emphasize his belief that the principle of peaceful coexistence was particularly important in this case.

Dr. Ahmed Shukairi of Syria said Dec. 9 he felt Red China was entitled to imprison the airmen if they were guilty of espionage. Burmese delegates abstained on the ground that the matter of PWs should be taken up under Korean truce machinery.

Student Exchange Weighed

The U.S. indicated Dec. 15 it might consider letting 35 Chinese students, now detained in the U.S., return to China in exchange for release of the 11 airmen & other Americans held by the Chinese Reds.

Announcement that the State Dept. was reviewing the students' applications for exit permits was generally regarded as a bid for an "exchange" offer from Peiping.

The State Dept. had emphasized Dec. 14 that there was "no relationship whatsoever" between the jailed airmen & the students. It pointed out that the students were civilians free to move about the U.S. and subject only to the usual restrictions on aliens. The 35 students were the only remaining group of 434 Chinese who applied for departure to Red China in 1951, the State Dept. said. They

1—see p. 405C1 2—see Vol. XIII, p. 245G2 3—see p. 405E1 4—see p. 405F2 5—see Vol. XIII, p. 245E1 6—see p. 391B3 7—see Vol. XIII, p. 286E1 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

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were refused exit visas because it was belived that scientific & technical training they had received in the U.S. might have been of military value to the Reds.

(The 35 Chinese were denied exit visas under an immigration law authorizing the President to restrict movements into or out of the country by any alien "when the U.S. is at war or during . . . any national emergency." The Chinese became subject to the law in 1951 when Red China intervened in Korea.)[1]

Bid to Censure U.S. Fails

Russia asked the Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com. Dec. 9 to condemn the U.S. for "acts of aggression" against Red China. The resolution was defeated Dec. 10 by 39-5 (Soviet bloc for it). India, Egypt, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, Syria, Burma & Saudi Arabia abstained.

The Soviet resolution charged that: (1) the U.S. was converting the Formosa area into "a new breeding ground of war"; (2) Natl. Chinese armed forces, under American protection, were making unprovoked attacks on the Communist-held mainland; (3) U.S.-controlled forces were carrying out "piratical attacks" on merchant vessels in the China seas & maltreating captured crewmen.

Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev argued Dec. 9 that Red China had a "sovereign right" to Formosa. He said that in more than 3 years U.S. naval vessels had entered Red Chinese waters over 300 times & U.S. planes had violated China's air space more than 7,000 times. As a result, he said, the Formosa area had become a "cockpit for war . . . with all the dangerous consequences."

The U.S. labeled the charges Soviet propaganda intended to hide Red plans to commit or "push-button" further aggressions in the Far East. U.S. delegate C. D. Jackson asserted that the Reds were the "real aggressors" in the area. He said the U.S. 7th Fleet's protection of Formosa had prevented "a fresh armed assault upon freedom-loving peoples."

The committee, by 28-12 (15 abstentions), approved one paragraph of the Soviet resolution which noted that international tension was lessened by the Korean truce & the end of hostilities in Indo-China.

U.S. Scores Piracy Charge

The U.S. accused Russia Dec. 13 of shipping 90,000 tons of jet fuel to Red China in 1954 in preparation for an attack on Formosa.

The accusation was a reply to new Soviet-bloc charges in the UN Assembly's Special Political Com.: that American ships & planes were helping the Nationalists commit "piracy" against merchant vessels in the China seas & subjecting the crews to "flagrant coercion." U.S. delegate Jackson said Russia, "upset" because there had been interference with the supply of fuel for Red China, had introduced the "piracy" charge to further "inflammatory propaganda."

Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang of Natl. China told the committee that the seizure of Red ships carrying war materials to the mainland was an act of self-preservation by the Nationalists.

Soviet delegate Sobolev announced Dec. 15 he would not press for a vote on the piracy charges. The committee, by 35-5 (15 abstentions), voted Dec. 15 to refer the records of the piracy debate to the UN Intl. Law Comm.[2]

(Capt. Leonard Wasowski, 41, a Polish citizen & master of the tanker *Praca*, said in New York Dec. 15 that the seizure of his ship by Nationalists on Oct. 4, 1953 was "definitely not an act of piracy" because the Natl. Govt., "according to my understanding," was at war with Red China and "my ship was carrying military cargo" [8,000 tons of kerosene for jet engines]. Wasowski said he & 11 other *Praca* crewmen who sought political asylum were "tired of life" under communism. Wasowski told newsmen that Polish registry of the ship was "camouflage" and it was really owned by the Red Chinese Govt. in the name of the Chinese-Polish Ship Brokers Corp.)[3]

Chou Warns U.S. on Formosa

Premier Chou En-lai of Red China warned the U.S. Dec. 8 it would have to assume "grave consequences" if it did not withdraw "all its armed forces" from Formosa, the Pescadore Is. & Formosa Strait. Chou denounced the U.S.-Nationalist mutual defense treaty as a "grave, warlike provocation" & a source of "new tensions" in the Far East. He said Red China was determined "to liberate Taiwan (Formosa) & liquidate the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique." This was "entirely within the scope of China's sovereignty & internal affairs," he said, and no foreign interference would be tolerated.

The Soviet Forgn. Ministry proclaimed its "full support" Dec. 15 for Chou's demand that American forces be withdrawn. The Soviet statement said Moscow shared Peiping's view that the U.S.-Nationalist pact was "intervention in China's internal affairs." If not for the presence of U.S. troops & ships, the offshore islands long ago would have been rejoined to the Chinese mainland under Red rule, Russia said.[4]

British Approve Formosa Pact

British Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden expressed approval of the U.S.-Natl. Chinese mutual defense treaty Dec. 8. He told Commons the British Govt. hoped the pact would prevent Nationalist authorities on Formosa from engaging in "provocative" action against the mainland.[5]

British State Min. Anthony Nutting, head of the British UN delegation, said Dec. 12 "Britain would be involved" if Formosa were attacked. (The statement, made on the *Meet the Press* TV program, was protested Dec. 13 by Laborite members of Parliament. They presented a motion denying that Britain was committed to defend Formosa and calling for censure of the Churchill Govt. over Nutting's statement.)

Nutting said, in answer to questions from the TV panel:

- An attack on Formosa would call for UN collective action in which Britain would be involved.
- The U.S.-Nationalist mutual defense treaty contributed to the stability of the Pacific area. But Britain, having recognized Red China, could not be a party to it.
- Britain stood "foursquare" behind efforts to liberate the 11 U.S. airmen jailed by Red China.[6]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Blocks Cyprus Action

UN Gen. Assembly action on Greece's effort to obtain a plebiscite in Cyprus, a British Crown Colony, was blocked Dec. 15 when the Assembly's Political & Security Com. voted to postpone further consideration of the issue.

Both Britain & Greece voted for a compromise resolution passed in committee Dec. 15. It said that "for the time being" it did "not seem appropriate" to take up the question of self-determination for Cyprus. This left the way open for Greece to submit the Cyprus question in 1955. The measure was passed by 49-0 (Soviet bloc, Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Indonesia, Thailand, Uruguay abstaining).

The committee began debate Dec. 14 on the Greek resolution calling on Britain to permit a plebiscite among the 500,000 Cypriots, about 80% of them Greek in language & religion. The U.S., Turkey, Denmark, Sweden & Britain immediately announced support of a New Zealand proposal to scrap the Greek resolution. The compromise later was accepted by Alexis Kyrou of Greece & Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand.[7]

Greeks Riot Vs. U.S. Stand

The U.S. was denounced as a "treacherous friend" by Greeks demonstrating in Athens Dec. 14 against Washington's stand on a Cypriot plebiscite. 5,000 demonstrators surrounded buildings housing American offices and attempted to march on the U.S. Embassy. At least 59 persons, including police, were injured during the disturbances.

Greek Premier Alexander Papagos declared Dec. 15 that Greece had been "betrayed" by its allies, including the U.S., on the Cyprus issue. But he apologized to U.S. Amb. Cavendish Cannon for the anti-American riots in Athens.

1—see Vol. XI, p. 136A 2—p. 346C1 3—p. 259A1; Vol. XIII, p. 348B2 4—p. 397G3 5—p. 398A2 6—p. 405D3 7—p. 283C3

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UNESCO Acts on Staff

The 8th general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org., held in Montevideo Nov. 12-Dec. 11, voted Dec. 1 to broaden the director general's power to dismiss UNESCO employes, including Americans whose loyalty to the U.S. was challenged by the U.S. Govt. The director general was authorized to fire staff members he found lacking in "highest standards" of integrity. (34 countries voted for the measure. 5 abstained. The USSR, Byelorussia, Ukraine, Poland, Czech., Hungary, France, Belgium, Switzerland & Netherlands opposed it.)

Dir. Gen. Luther Evans invoked the new authority Dec. 10 against 8 Americans (names not disclosed) whose dismissal had been sought by the U.S. on loyalty grounds. 3 were suspended for hearings by a special advisory board. 4 were continued on special leave until their contracts expired. The 8th, against whom charges had been rejected, was to be reinvestigated.[1]

Other UNESCO Actions

The conference's Program & Budget Comm. approved unanimously Dec. 2 a U.S.-Indian-Czech resolution that the UNESCO director general study factors working for & against international understanding and methods to prevent tensions & conflicts. Also adopted by acclamation Dec. 8: a resolution calling on UNESCO member countries to "assure freedom of expression & to remove barriers to the free flow of undistorted information."

A 22-member executive board elected Dec. 7 was UNESCO's first to include a Russian (Alexander V. Solodovnikof, 50, of the Soviet Culture Ministry). Under UNESCO Constitutional changes proposed by the U.S., Britain, Australia & Brazil, the status of executive board members was changed from that of private citizens responsible only to UNESCO to that of national representatives responsible to their respective Govts. (Dr. Arcot L. Mudaliar, vice chancellor of Madras U., India, was chosen executive board chairman Dec. 11. Tord Gjesdal, principal director of the UN Public Information Dept., became director of UNESCO's Mass Communications Dept. Dec. 9.[2] Uruguayan Education Min. Justino Zavala Muniz was named conference president Nov. 12.)

The conference Nov. 13 rejected membership applications from Rumania, by 28-12 with 15 abstentions, & Bulgaria, by 29-11 with 16 abstentions. (The UN Economic & Social Council voted 10-8 Nov. 23 against recommending Albania's admission to UNESCO.)

The conference Dec. 9 doubled the current UNESCO budget to more than $20 million for next year.[3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Maps Legislative Program

Pres. Eisenhower outlined his domestic legislative program at a White House meeting with Republican Congressional leaders Dec. 13. He then discussed his defense & foreign policy plans at a session with Democratic as well as GOP leaders of Congress Dec. 14.[4]

Participants in the Dec. 13 conference said the President's domestic proposals included: (a) postponement of a $3 billion cut in corporation & excise taxes scheduled for Apr. 1; (b) statehood for Hawaii; (c) 3-yr. extension of a liberalized foreign trade program; (d) a Constitutional amendment allowing 18-yr.-olds to vote; (e) home rule & voting in national elections for the Dist. of Columbia; (f) a 10-yr. national highway program; (g) a health reinsurance program; (h) Taft-Hartley law revision; (i) civil service & postal pay increases; (j) postal rate increases; (k) extension of the public housing program.

Knowland Minimizes Split

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland, who had split with the Admin. on some foreign policy issues, said Dec. 11 that the split had been "overemphasized & exaggerated" and that Republicans should unite behind the Eisenhower program. Knowland had made it plain that he would fight any move to replace him as Senate GOP leader because of differences with the President.[5]

Bipartisan Cooperation Seen

The President promised Democrats at the Dec. 14 session that they as well as Republicans would be consulted & given an opportunity to participate in planning of defense & foreign policy. He was quoted as saying to House Speaker-designate Sam Rayburn & Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson, "I am available . . . at any time if you want to come & talk to me about the welfare of the country."

Johnson said later that the Democrats would support the President on: (1) a military reserve plan to expand the draft and start a modified Universal Military Training program; (2) armed forces pay increases; (3) a 3-yr. liberalized foreign trade program as recommended by the President's Comm. on Forgn. Economic Policy (the Clarence B. Randall Comm.)[6]

Conferees said the President considered economic aid to Western Europe ended and planned no new requests. But a major Asian economic-military aid program was being worked out in face of intelligence reports that Russia planned about $110 million in "capital assistance" for Asia.[7]

Expects Congressional Aid

The President said at his press conference Dec. 15 that his discussions & previous contacts with Congressional leaders convinced him he would have very real bipartisan cooperation on foreign policy. Despite some differences with Republicans, he also anticipated maximum cooperation from GOP members of Congress. He said he would ask Cabinet officers to consult appropriate Congressional committees before crystalizing & presenting new plans in the foreign policy field.

Plans Smaller Active Force

Pres. Eisenhower also confirmed at his Dec. 15 press conference that his security program depended largely on a fine reserve system making it possible to cut active armed strength. U.S. active forces would be mainly for continental defense, to blunt, deter or prevent an attack by their capacity to deliver more serious blows than the U.S. would get.[8]

The President considered prevention of aggression against vital non-U.S. areas to be a secondary problem. He said he planned a program to meet major defense needs and would rather improvise & resort to expedient in little wars than in big ones. Although he considered distinctions between big & little wars artificial, he felt that if the U.S. could win a big war, it certainly could win a little one. He said he would rather mold his security arrangements to meet the great threats and take the others in his stride.[9]

After a certain defense expenditure, a point of diminishing returns was reached, Pres. Eisenhower said. It then became better to concentrate on a proper mobilization base. He did not believe the U.S. could buy 100% security in every corner of the world and therefore had to take calculated risks. He considered the new reserve program rather drastic and a far cry from UMT.[10]

On Taxes, Labor, 'Saucers'

Other points the President discussed in his Dec. 15 press conference:

- It was not decided how long the tax cuts should be delayed. The delay was necessary to avoid increasing deficits that might bring down the value of the dollar.[11]
- He believed Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell's proposal to increase the 75¢-an-hr. minimum wage should be acted on to some extent at the proper time. He had not made up his mind about Mitchell's call for repeal of state "right-to-work" laws. (The President had said in his Dec. 8 press conference that Mitchell was speaking for himself, not for the Admin., on this subject.[12]
- An Air Force man whom he trusted had told him it was completely inaccurate to believe that the frequently-reported flying saucers came from any outside planet or other place. (Alleged saucer sightings had increased recently in Europe. Purported photos of such objects were being studied by defense authorities in Italy, Sweden & Yugoslavia. The USAF said Dec. 9 that the 10% of unexplained objects were "not any plane, missile or weapon" of the U.S. armed forces and

1—see p. 346F1 2—376C1 3—Vol. XIII, p. 10N 4—pp. 385A1, 409G1 5—p. 409B2 6—99G2 7—393E1 8—327F2 9—349C1 10—13A3 11—pp. 409E3, 83G2 12—p. 409G2

that "no authentic evidence exists that they are space ships from another planet." A widely-reproduced photo distributed by the UP showed 2 unexplained disc-shaped objects above Taormina, Sicily. The photo was taken by Guiseppe Grasso, a "reliable" photographer, and UP inquiry disclosed no evidence of trickery.)[1]

Dodge Gets Foreign Economy Job

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 11 appointed ex-Budget Dir. Joseph Morrell Dodge, 63, as a "Special Asst. to the President to assist & advise me in accomplishing an orderly development of foreign economic policies & programs and to assure the effective coordination of foreign economic matters." He authorized Dodge "to establish, and to serve [at $50 a day] as the chairman of, a [Cabinet-level] Council on Forgn. Economic Policy through which Executive agencies can participate effectively" in simplifying the Govt.'s complicated foreign economic policy structure. Dodge himself had proposed this step after a 2-month study. He was sworn in Dec. 14.[2]

Foreign Visitors

Pres. Eisenhower entertained the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, 34, & Queen Soraya, 22, at a White House luncheon Dec. 13. The royal couple had arrived by air Dec. 6 in New York, where the Shah underwent a medical check-up.

The Shah warned in a TV address at a Natl. Press Club luncheon in Washington Dec. 14 that "Iran is of such importance to . . . global strategy that her physical strength must not become flaccid for want of timely help." He indicated that the West had much to gain by giving Iran economic & technical aid and by private investment there. He said his land redistribution program already had handed over 175,000 acres of cultivated land to 7,000 farmers & peasants and was intended ultimately to cover 2 million acres & 250,000 farmers.[3]

Pres. Eisenhower was host Dec. 6 at a White House luncheon to Sir John Kotelawala, 57, Prime Minister of Ceylon. Kotelawala had arrived by air from Canada earlier the same day, was lodged for 3 days at Blair House. He said at a Natl. Press Club luncheon Dec. 7 that Ceylon could not agree with the U.S.' Southeast Asian defense alliance plans because it considered military means 2d to "immediate improvement of living conditions" as an anti-Red weapon.[4]

Pres. Eisenhower accepted the credentials of Rumanian Min.-to-U.S. Anton Moisescu Dec. 7.

Other Presidential News

Recess appointments announced Dec. 14: Joseph Campbell as U.S. Comptroller General[5]; Ervin L. Peterson as an Asst. Agri. Secy. & CCC director[6]; Geo. A. Blowers, N.Y. banker & Democrat, to a new Export-Import Bank directorship. . . . Pres. Eisenhower & ex-Pres. Truman lauded Gen. George C. Marshall as a great man & patriot in messages read Dec. 10 at an AMVETS dinner at which Marshall was awarded the AMVETS' steel helmet for his wartime service.[7] . . . The President Dec. 1 signed an Executive Order designed to save the Govt. about $40 million a year by economies in use of autos by civilian agencies. . . . Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 12 was named recipient of the Gotshal Award of the Society of the Natl. Shrine of the Bill of Rights, Inc. for carrying out "the great principles of humanity & justice embodied in the Bill of Rights." . . . The President gave his backing Nov. 15 to the new Amer. Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods, Inc. (ACTION). . . . It was reported Dec. 11 that Pres. Eisenhower will transfer his voting residence from New York to Adams County, Pa., where his Gettysburg farm was located.

ARMED FORCES

Super-Carrier Launched

The 59,650-ton carrier *Forrestal*, biggest & most expensive warship ever built, was launched at Newport News, Va. Dec. 11 with Mrs. James C. Forrestal, widow of the U.S.' first Defense Secretary, christening it. During the launching ceremonies, Lt. (j.g.) John Wylie Hood, 27, a reserve Navy pilot, was killed in the crash of his F-7-U Cutlass fighter.

The *Forrestal's* estimated cost was $197,867,000. Fully loaded with planes, fuel & ammunition, it was to weigh 76,000 tons. Only the *Queen Elizabeth* (83,673 tons) & *Queen Mary* (81,235 tons) outweighed it. But the *Forrestal's* 1,036-by-252-ft. flight deck made it the longest & widest vessel afloat—too wide to negotiate the Panama Canal. It was designed to handle atom bombers, and the Navy disclosed Dec. 13 that *Forrestal* planes also would have guided missiles.[8]

Other Navy Ship News

The Navy & Atomic Energy Comm. had announced Oct. 15 that contracts had been awarded for work on the world's first atomic-powered surface ship (presumably a carrier). Westinghouse Electric was to develop the atomic engine, and design studies were under way at Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. & at Bethlehem Steel Co. in Quincy, Mass.[9]

The new edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships* (Oct. 27) reported that the U.S. Navy's 5,000 ships formed the largest peacetime fleet ever maintained by any nation, as powerful as the rest of the world's navies combined. Russia had an estimated 370-400 submarines against the U.S.' 200. But the U.S. had: 101 fleet & escort carriers (Russia none); 15 battleships (Russia 3); 75 cruisers (Russia 26 with 6 more being built); 737 destroyers & destroyer escorts (Russia 138). Britain, according to *Jane's*, had ordered no carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers or other large warships since World War II.[10]

Broad-Base Buying Ordered

Defense Secy. Wilson directed the 3 services Dec. 7 not to concentrate contracts among a few suppliers but to buy weapons & equipment in such a manner as to (a) maintain multiple sources of supply, (b) promote geographic dispersion of suppliers, (c) preserve essential skilled labor forces & existing industrial capacity and (d) encourage maximum subcontracting. This apparently was a reversion to the "broad mobilization base" theory of the Truman Admin. which Wilson had opposed on grounds that the most businesslike & economical system required maximum use of a "single, efficient producer."

Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, took steps to maintain an adequate "mobilization base" Aug. 24 when he created a Defense Facilities Maintenance Board to coordinate a program of keeping defense plants ready for full-scale emergency production even though there was no immediate need for them. Flemming Nov. 24 authorized the ordering of defense materials from suppliers other than low bidders "whenever this is the most feasible means of maintaining a sound mobilization base."[11]

Guided-Missile Progress

Rear Adm. John H. Sides, chief of Navy guided-missile development, disclosed at an Amer. Ordnance Assn. dinner in New York Dec. 1 that the converted heavy cruisers *Boston* & *Canberra* were to rejoin the fleet in 1955 as the world's first true guided-missile ships. He said the fleet had 3 missiles: (1) the Sparrow I for air-to-air use against enemy planes & missiles; (2) the Terrier for surface-to-air attacks on planes; (3) the Regulus for surface-to-surface use against ships & land targets.

It was revealed Oct. 9 that Defense Secy. Wilson had set up a committee under Asst. Defense Secy. Frank D. Newbury to survey the guided-missile program in light of plans to place increasingly more emphasis on such weapons. $700 million had been spent on the program in fiscal 1950-54, and an additional $500 million was budgeted for the current year.[12]

(Chrysler Corp. went into the guided-missile business Sept. 29 when the Army gave it a contract exceeding $22 million for a ground-to-ground weapon called the Redstone. The Army simultaneously awarded Chrysler a $160,601,200 contract for Patton M-48 medium tanks. This made Chrysler the only M-48 producer since Gen. Motors' contract for M-48s had expired and Ford had stopped building M-48s in 1953.)[13]

Manpower

A 20,000-man draft call for Feb. 1955 was issued by the Army Dec. 7, and it was announced that 20,000 men a month would be called through June. This compared with 23,000 a month for the 7 months prior to Feb. Defense Secy. Wilson said Nov. 30 that the Admin. would ask Congress to extend

1—see p. 221G2 2—113E3 3—375D1; Vol. XIII, 358A1 4—p. 259E1 5—372D1 6—372E1 7—261E2-A3 8—38B2; Vol. XIII, p. 170H 9—p. 326G3 10—13C3 11—pp. 342D1, 221A2, 217F2 12—77B3; Vol. XIII, 363C1 13—pp. 342D1, 221D3

the draft law for 4 more years, to authorize modified Universal Military Training and to provide 3%-5% selective military pay raises costing up to $600 million.[1]

Armed forces strength dropped from 3,278,897 Sept. 30 to 3,257,266 Oct. 31, the Defense Dept. announced Dec. 6. Service strength Oct. 31: Army 1,370,285, Air Force 963,500, Navy 702,129, Marines 221,352.[2]

SECURITY CASES

Condon Ends Clearance Fight

Dr. Edward U. Condon, 52, ex-director of the Natl. Bureau of Standards, withdrew his application for federal security clearance and resigned as research & development director for Corning Glass Works, the company announced Dec. 13.

The company released a statement in which Condon said: His clearance fight had impaired his health & efficiency. He saw no possibility of "a fair & independent judgment" in his case "at the present time." He had been cleared several times by the military & sensitive Govt. agencies and was "unwilling to continue a potentially indefinite series of reviews & re-reviews." He would handle private scientific research at his home in Berkeley, Calif. and would aid Corning Glass's fundamental research program.[3]

(Dr. William H. Armistead, 38, a chemist, was named Dec. 14 to Condon's post at Corning Glass.)

The Atomic Scientists of Chicago Dec. 14 denounced "political abuse" of the security system which "forced" Condon's resignation. The group urged "a new & constructive approach to the security problem."

Scientists for New Emphasis

A proposal to change the security system's emphasis was made Dec. 9 by the board of directors & council of the Amer. Assn. for the Advancement of Science, of which Condon was retiring president. The proposal was published in the association's official publication, *Science*.

The statement urged the U.S. to concentrate on promoting the nation's scientific progress rather than on merely guarding scientific secrets. It said: "We cannot possibly keep scientific knowledge secret. But we can hope to keep ahead of our potential enemies in basic knowledge & in the application of that knowledge." "It is necessary to ask, 'What security risk is incurred in employing this person?' But it is also vital to ask, 'What risk of delayed progress or diminished achievement is incurred in not employing him?' "[4]

Previous developments relating to science & security:

● Dr. Vannevar Bush, Carnegie Institute pres., warned a House Govt. Operations subcommittee in June (testimony made public Oct. 18) that the Eisenhower security system had retarded weapons research by destroying morale and making scientists feel they were "regarded with suspicion."[5] Dr. John von Neumann, recently-appointed Atomic Energy Comm. member, had said at the hearings: "Many people who have some trivial blot way back in their past do not know whether they can take a chance on getting into sensitive work although the matter may be irrelevant and they could do very sound work."[6]

● Haakon Chevalier charged in a Sept. 20 letter published by the French weekly *France Observateur* that adverse security action against Dr. Robert Oppenheimer was based on "deliberate acceptance of an admitted lie." Oppenheimer had called Chevalier a Russian agent and had said Chevalier had asked him for data to be sent to Moscow. According to Chevalier's letter: Sun Oil chemist George Eltenton, discussing Allied war setbacks, suggested to Chevalier in late 1942 or early '43 a collaboration between U.S. & Soviet scientists and that Chevalier should sound Oppenheimer out on it. This might seem a "somber affair of espionage" now, but then the U.S. & Russia were allies in a desperate struggle. Chevalier, however, told Eltenton that Oppenheimer would reject & be "shocked" by the idea. Chevalier later told Oppenheimer of the incident. Oppenheimer at first related it to the authorities as "a plot" but later, under pressure, "gave a more or less exact account of what happened."[7]

● The Assn. of State Health Officers, meeting in Washington, voted Dec. 10 to request atomic secrets needed in public health programs. (Dr. J. W. R. Norton, North Carolina State Health Officer, was elected ASHO pres.)

Govt. Red Chief 'Indentified'

Rep. Kit Clardy (R., Mich.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. declared Dec. 15 that "a gigantic worldwide network of Communists previously unidentified [was] even now in the State, Labor & other departments." He said the "kingpin" responsible for placing & shifting Reds in this network had been "identified" at hearings "as having been and may still be in Govt. service."

Clardy said he was the only committee member who attended all the hearings at which this testimony was given and that only one witness was involved. He refused to name the witness, but another committee source said he was ex-Asst. Labor Secy. Spencer Miller Jr.[8]

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House Committee Developments

It was disclosed Dec. 14 that the House Un-American Activities Com. staff had produced a report assailing right-wing "neo-fascist" & "hate" groups as capable of "as great violence to our democratic institutions as those on our Left." It urged Smith Act prosecution of the "clearly subversive & un-American" Natl. Renaissance Party of New York and investigation of the semi-monthly *Common Sense*, a "clearing house for hate propagandists."[9]

Hungarian-born actor-writer Nicholas Bela, 54, told the committee Dec. 14 that he had been a Communist Party member in Hollywood during 1937-43 and that in 1937 Brandon Films, Inc. of New York (headed by Thomas J. Brandon) had distributed films promoting communism. Ex-newsman Ralph Long of Durham, N.C. told the committee in Miami, Fla. Nov. 30 that he had attended schools for Southern Communists at Camp Beacon, N.Y. & in a New York building occupied by the Jefferson School of Social Sciences before he left the CP in 1948. Norton Anthony Russell, 36, Ohio engineer, was indicted on contempt - of - Congress charges in Washington Dec. 15 for refusing to answer committee questions Nov. 17.

Kentucky Newsman Convicted

Louisville Courier-Journal copy-reader Carl Braden was convicted in a state court in Louisville, Ky. Dec. 13 of advocating sedition. He was given a 15-yr. jail sentence and fined $5,000. Braden, his wife, Anne, 30, & 4 other white persons had been indicted on charges of stirring up racial strife to promote communism. He had bought a house in an all-white neighborhood and had transferred it to Andrew Wade 4th, a Negro. The house was dynamited in June. The prosecution said the dynamiting was a Communist plot. Ex-FBI undercover agent Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 44, had identified the Bradens as members of a Communist cell.

Lewis Lubka, 25, one of the 5 indicted & a former Gen. Electric shop steward, was expelled from his CIO Electrical Workers local by a 60-3 secret membership vote Dec. 5.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Butler Defends Criticism

Chrmn.-elect Paul M. Butler of the Democratic Natl. Com., who had questioned Pres. Eisenhower's capacity for leadership, said Dec. 10 in Washington he intended to point out the President's "failures" but never would "vilify the President, as Sen. [Jos. R.] McCarthy has this week."

Wide World
BUTLER

Butler, whose criticism of the President had been denounced by GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall, retorted that "Mr. Eisenhower would be a happier man if he were treated as well by his own party" as he was by Democrats. Hall replied Dec 10: he did not know how Butler was qualified "for passing judgment on great men," and "the American people don't think much of his judgment in these attacks on the President."

Butler & ex-Pres. Truman agreed at a meeting in Kansas City Dec. 8 to forget their political differences

1—see p. 393C3 2—393D3 3—358D2 4—pp. 391D3, 141A1 5—Vol. XIII, p. 362B3 6—p. 394E2 7—216G1 8—pp. 234C2, 76E1; Vol. XIII, 224D3 9—p. 46D2

and to join forces in waging future Democratic campaigns.[1] (Truman said in Philadelphia Dec. 13: the Eisenhower Admin.'s foreign policy was "just what I set up" but, under the Republicans, "we lost a lot of friends by fool statements by persons in high places.")[2]

McCarthy Under Attack

Sen.-elect Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) announced Dec. 14 he would do "everything I can" to keep Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) off investigative committees. Case said he would demand a roll-call vote on every committee to which McCarthy was named. This would put every Senator on record on the McCarthy issue.[3] (The N.J. board of canvassers certified Case's election Dec. 14. Rep. Chas. R. Howell [D.] conceded Dec. 16 that he had lost the election.)[4]

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, a sponsor of the petition drive against censuring McCarthy, told McCarthy in a telegram Dec. 10 that McCarthy's "personal, bitter attack" on Pres. Eisenhower "causes me to withdraw all support." Van Fleet said he "never" had agreed with McCarthy's "methods."[5]

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Hall said Dec. 9 that McCarthy's attack on the President would promote "even greater" GOP "unity," that a survey of "key" Republican leaders showed them rallying to the President.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.), accepting the 6th annual Four Freedoms Foundation Award in New York Dec. 13, said the Senate condemnation vote was a rebuke to McCarthy "the man" but no "repudiation of McCarthyism." He said McCarthy "has not yet been formally judged for the virtual insurrection he leads against the institution of freedom & the conventions of justice & fair play in the country."[6]

Sen. Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.) of the Senate Elections Subcom. said Dec. 8 that subcommittee staff members who requested a check of McCarthy's mail were taking legal & necessary action to determine the truth of charges about which McCarthy had refused to testify. Hayden lauded ex-subcommittee counsel Paul J. Cotter, who had ordered the check.[7]

Plants Probe Halted

McCarthy Investigations Subcom. hearings on communism in defense plants were halted in McCarthy's absence Dec. 8 by Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.), temporary chairman. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), a subcommittee member, conceded Dec. 9 that no suspect called in the hearings might have had access to defense secrets. But Mundt asserted that security risks should not work in defense industries and that the Govt. should blacklist firms that employed them. A Defense Dept. spokesman said Dec. 9 that the 3 firms involved had no classified contracts.

(Maurice K. Slater, who had refused to answer subcommittee questions, was dismissed by Ingersoll-Rand Dec. 9. Harold C. Allen, who also invoked the 5th Amend., was suspended by Lehigh Foundries Dec. 9.)[8]

CIO Backs Annual Wage

The CIO ended a convention in Los Angeles Dec. 10 after pledging full support to its unions bargaining for a guaranteed annual wage[9] and re-electing Walter P. Reuther to his 3d term as CIO president. Reuther, angered at Pres. Eisenhower's failure to back Labor Secy. Jas. P. Mitchell's attack on state "right-to-work" laws, accused the President Dec. 9 of "political fraud" in calling Mitchell a Cabinet member. Reuther said Mitchell was "window-dressing." The convention Dec. 8 created a committee under Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to police union welfare funds. CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg was named committee director.[10]

FOREIGN

Japanese Diet (lower house of Parliament) Dec. 9 elected Ichiro Hatoyama as Premier to succeed Shigeru Yoshida. Hatoyama, 71, a conservative who had quit Yoshida's Liberal Party to form the new Japan Dem. Party, received 257 votes to 191 for Taketora Ogata, Yoshida's successor as Liberal leader. Hatoyama won the Socialists' decisive support by promising to dissolve the Diet in late January so national elections could be held in March. The new Premier Dec. 10 appointed Mamoru Shigemitsu, who as Forgn. Minister signed Japan's surrender in 1945, to be Dep. Premier-Forgn. Min. Hisato Ichimado, the Bank of Japan governor, was named Finance Min. Tatsunosuke Takasaki became national economic director as State Min. & Economic Deliberation Board director.[11]

Wide World
HATOYAMA

South African Prime Min. Johannes G. Strijdom* said Dec. 4 a stronger apartheid (racial separation) policy was needed to prevent an outbreak of violence between Negroes & white people. Strijdom's Cabinet formed Dec. 2: *Interior*—Dr. Theo E. Donges; *Justice*—Charles R. Swart; *Lands & Irrigation*—P. O. Sauer; *Agriculture*—Stephanus P. Leroux; *Finance*—Eric H. Louw; *Defense*—Francis C. Erasmus; *Transport*—Ben J. Schoeman; *Negro Aff.*—D. H. F. Verwoerd; *Eductn. & Forestry*—J. H. Viljoen; *Eco. Aff. & Mines*—Dr. A. J. R. van Rhyn; *Labor & Public Works*—Jan Deklerk; *Health*—J. F. T. Naude; *Posts & Social Welfare*—Jan. J. Serfontein. Strijdom assumed the External Affairs Ministry.

Wide World
STRIJDOM

Honduran Acting Pres. Dr. Julio Lozano Dias, 60, became Chief of State with dictatorial powers over administrative, legislative & judicial branches Dec. 6 under a provision of the national Constitution. He assumed rule of the country because of a deadlock over election of a President. (None of 3 candidates received a clear majority in popular elections in October. Congress then was unable to decide the contest because Nationalists & Reformists boycotted its session and Liberals lacked a Congressional quorum.) Ex-Pres. Juan Manuel Galvez, who turned the Presidency over to Lozano Nov. 16 to go to Panama for medical treatment, returned home Dec. 8 but indicated he would not try to return to office. Lozano authorized Dec. 8 a new labor code under which the Govt. would protect the rights of labor unions.[12]

ECONOMICS

Sales of surplus butter to Iron Curtain countries were under consideration, U.S. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson disclosed Dec. 15 at the Amer. Farm Bureau Fed. convention in New York. He said the U.S. should "trade with Iron Curtain countries, whether in butter or anything else, so long as the trade is in our favor."[13] (The Agri. Dept. disclosed Dec. 14 it had arranged to sell exporters 2,860,000 bu. of surplus corn at the CCC export price [$1.73 a bu. Dec. 13] for resale to West Germany. Exporters' proceeds in Deutsch marks were to be acquired by the U.S. Govt. for dollars and used to buy defense materials in Germany.)[14] . . . **Price supports** on small feed grains (oats, rye, barley, sorghums) were reduced to 70% of parity (from 85%) for 1955 and production controls were relaxed by the Agri. Dept. Dec. 13.[15] . . . **U.S. cotton farmers** voted by more than 9 to one Dec. 14 in favor of acreage controls & a 82½-90%-of-parity Govt. price supports in 1955.[16]

Statistics: Construction expenditures last month totaled $3.263 billion, a record for November, and the total for 11 mos. this year rose to $34.1 billion, a 5% gain over corresponding 1953 (Labor - Commerce Dept. report Dec. 7).[17] . . . U.S. personal income in October was at an annual rate of $286 billion (Commerce Dept. report Dec. 5).[18] . . . Hospital rates in the U.S. rose 5% the past year to daily averages of $13.55 for single rooms, $10.81 a person for double rooms and $9.33 a person for multi-bed rooms (Amer. Hospital Assn. report Dec. 8).[19] . . . Federal tax receipts in fiscal 1954 totaled a record $69,919,991,000 (Internal Revenue Bureau report Dec. 3).[20]

*Spelling he preferred. [See p. 402B2] 1—see p. 408B3 2—pp. 364B3, 347G2 3—p. 347C3 4—402D1 5—pp. 384A3, 407B1 6—p. 400D3 7—408F1 8—408B2 9—401F2 10—409G2 11—410E2 12—386C2 13—283E1 14—315F2 15—pp. 312F1, 319A2 16—p. 350F2 17—387B1 18—376E2 19—386G3 20—354C3

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Dec. 11

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,711	*$21,710	*$22,028
Currency circulation	*$30,697	*$30,504	*$30,904
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,214	*$22,137	*$23,134
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,590,209,549	$12,390,768,788	$9,048,011,596
England note circulation	*£1,703.679	*£1,669.249	*£1,597.979
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	18,505,770	16,822,380	7,069,235
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	177.76	176.60	146.84
Bond sales (par value)	$27,302,000	$25,618,150	$14,923,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.51	101.54	97.60
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	171,588	166,715	105,758
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,285,700	6,270,100	6,179,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,350,000	8,970,000	7,438,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,612	*9,087	*8,582.459
Carloadings (cars)	[b]661,797	583,515	662,026
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.76⅛	$2.74½	$2.64⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.81¼	$1.84	$1.84
Cotton (lb.)	$.3515	$.349	$.3335
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$32.17	$32.33	$32.00
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.83	$6.85	$6.65
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]109.3	109.5	110.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]191	133	190
Failures (Dec. 2)‡	221	226	202
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Oct.**	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1953**
Imports	*$764	*781	*$813
Exports	*$1,274	*$1,109	*$1,253

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 1 [b]Dec. 4 [c]Nov. 27 [d]Dec. 7

COST OF LIVING

	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. 1953
All items	114.5	114.7	115.4
Food	111.8	112.4	113.6
Housing	119.5	119.5	118.7
Rent	129.0	128.8	126.8
Apparel	104.6	104.3	105.5
Medical care	125.9	125.7	122.8

LABOR STATISTICS

Census Bureau Data	Nov.	Oct.
Civilian labor force	64,624,000	64,882,000
Employed	61,731,000	62,141,000
Farm	6,154,000	7,239,000
Unemployed	2,893,000	2,741,000
Bur. of Labor Statistics Data		
Non-farm employment	48,673,000	48,620,000
Manufacturing	16,071,000	16,045,000
Govt.	6,857,000	6,865,000

	Nov.	Oct.	Nov. 1953
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	$72.98	$72.22	$71.60
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.	40.1	39.9	40.0

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss of the U. S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Dec. 14 that the American Locomotive Co. had been given a $2,096,753 contract to design & build an "Army Package-Power Reactor," a compact atomic-power plant capable of being taken apart and flown for use at remote military bases. 18 companies participated in the competitive bidding. ALCO was to build the reactor at Ft. Belvoir, Va. The Army & AEC were to share the costs.[1] . . . Strauss also revealed in Chicago Dec. 3 that a new atomic furnace called the CP-5, developed at Argonne Natl. Lab., Ill., for about $2,500,000 and now "in the main" non-secret, could be set up in any country to produce radioisotopes. He said reactors of the CP-5 type would use atomic fuels in a form not suitable for weapons and that one of them could supply "more radioisotopes of varied types than are presently needed by . . . any country in the world," thus playing a major role in the U.S.-UN "atoms for peace" program.[2]

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Polio's crippling form will be eradicated when susceptible age groups are effectively vaccinated, according to indicated results of tests of the Salk anti-polio vaccine, Dr. Jonas E. Salk reported Dec. 11 at a New York meeting of the Assn. for Research in Nervous & Mental Disease. Pasteur Inst. in Paris reported Nov. 25 it had developed an "effective & inoffensive" anti-polio serum similar to Salk's.[3] . . . Russia's agreement to take part with 35 other countries in a global study of the earth's atmosphere, motion & weather trends (a 1957-58 project called the Intl. Geophysical Year) was disclosed in Berlin Dec. 10.[4]

Rocket engine with a throttle control, believed to be the first in the world, was announced Dec. 6 by Curtiss-Wright. The company said the new engine would extend flight range of supersonic aircraft. . . . **Francis Henry Taylor,** 52, N. Y. Met. Museum of Art director since 1939, announced Dec. 13 he would retire June 30 to direct the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum and study, travel & write.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Bad Seed. Maxwell Anderson's dramatization of William March's novel about 9-yr.-old girl who is a psychopathic murderer. Presented by Playwright's Co. Staged by Reginald Denham. With Nancy Kelly, Patty McCormack, Joseph Holland, Lloyd Gough, Thomas Chalmers. Dec. 8 at 46th St. (7-0-0)*

Lunatics & Lovers. Sidney Kingsley's farce of dentist & wife who return to domestic bliss after seeing seamier side of life on B'way. Staged by Kingsley. Presented by May Kirschner. With Dennis King, Buddy Hackett, Sheila Bond, Vicki Cummings, Nat Cantor, Mary Anderson. Dec. 13 at Broadhurst. (2-5-0)*

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Argentine Congress passed Dec. 14 a Peronista bill to let judges issue divorce decrees to couples legally separated for one year. Divorced persons would be free to remarry. The bill, introduced unexpectedly Dec. 13, was opposed by the Roman Catholic Church. 10th arrest in 5 weeks of an Argentine priest charged with disrespect to the Peron regime was reported Dec. 12.[5] . . . **Methodist** conference of 250 clerical & lay leaders from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee & Florida adopted a resolution in Birmingham Dec. 14 against racial integration within the church.

Contributions by individuals & corporations to higher educational institutions in the U. S. should be encouraged by further revision of federal income tax regulations, a House Educational Subcom. headed by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R., N. Y.) reported Dec. 7. It urged also a more centralized control over Govt.-sponsored educational programs (said to total 315 under several agencies and cost $2.1 billion a year).[6] . . . **New Jersey** law to raise teachers' minimum pay to $3,000 a year immediately (a $500 raise) and $5,400 after 17 yrs.' service was signed Dec. 13 by Gov. Robert B. Meyner.

OBITUARIES

Anthony L. Aste, 88, ex-boot-black who founded Griffin shoe polish firm; Dec. 8 in Brooklyn.

Henry Adsit Bull Jr., 49, ed. *Town & Country* magazine 1935-47; Dec. 11 in N. Y. (accidental gas poisoning).

Mrs. Sidney Courtauld Butler, 52, wife of British Chancellor of Exchequer, R. A. Butler; Dec. 9 in Halstead, Essex, Eng.

August Claessens, 69, pioneer U.S. Socialist Party leader, Social Dem. Fed. chrmn.; Dec. 9 in Brooklyn.

Charles W. Elmer, 82, amateur astronomer, mfr. of astronomical instruments; Dec. 7 in Greenport, N.Y.

Joseph Escher, 69, Swiss Min. of Posts & Railroads; Dec. 9 in Bern.

Hugh Simons Gibson, 71, U.S. diplomat (Min. to Poland 1919, Switzerland 1924-27; Amb. to Belgium 1927-33 & 1937-38, Brazil 1933-37), director Intergovernmental Com. for European Migration since 1952, member Hoover Relief Comm. in Europe after World War I; Dec. 12 in Geneva of a heart attack.

Richard Goetz, 80, art collector who amassed fortune by ability to recognize little-known works of famous painters; Dec. 10 in New York.

Johnny Greco, 31, ex-Canadian welter-weight boxing champion; Dec. 12 in Montreal of auto-crash injuries.

Arthur Garfield Hays, 73, a leading corporation lawyer who served also as Amer. Civil Liberties Union gen. counsel since 1923; defense lawyer in Sacco-Vanzetti case (1927), Scottsboro case (1931), Scopes trial (1925), German Reichstag fire trial (1933); Dec. 14 in New York of heart ailment.

Raymond Hubbell, 75, composer of *Poor Butterfly* & other music for B'way musicals, including *Ziegfeld Follies,* a leader in founding of ASCAP; Dec. 13 in Miami of a stroke.

Alfred W. Lawson, 85, pioneer aviation leader, founder of Lawsonian religion; death Nov. 29 in San Antonio, Tex. revealed Dec. 13.

William Aloyisus (Bill) McGowan, 58, Amer. League baseball umpire since 1925; Dec. 9 in Silver Springs, Md. of heart ailment.

Dr. Edmund B. Montgomery, 96, reputedly oldest practicing physician in U.S.; Dec. 8 in Quincy, Ill.

*First figure favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see p. 351C1 2—406G2 3—351A1 4—244B2 5—411E3 6—247D2

Mrs. Mollie Netcher Newbury (Neuberger), 87, owner & operator of Chicago's Boston Store 1905-46; Dec. 12 in Chicago.

Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose Jr., 46, pres. American U. in Beirut (Lebanon) since 1948, O.S.S. special asst. 1942-45, asst. to U.S. Defense Secy. 1947-48; Dec. 9 in Beirut of heart attack.[1]

Joseph P. Pollia, 61, sculptor; Dec. 12 in New York.

Bernard Keble Sandwell, 78, ex-ed. of Canadian magazines, economist, drama critic; Dec. 8 in Toronto.

Josef Scharl, 58, German-born artist; Dec. 6 in New York.

Robert Cade Wilson, 84, ex-pblshr. *Popular Science, McCall's, Redbook* magazines; Dec. 10 in Summit, N. J.

Fred R. Zimmerman, 74, Wisconsin Secy. of State (R.) 1922-27 & since 1938, Gov. 1927-28, foe of Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy; Dec. 14, Milwaukee.[2]

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Dec. 11—San Francisco 10, Baltimore 7. **Dec. 12**—Cleveland 42, Pittsburgh 7; Phila. 29, N.Y. 14; Chicago Bears 28, Detroit 24; Los Angeles 35, Green Bay 27; Washington 37, Chicago Cardinals 20.

College Dec. 11

Newberry Coll. 20, Appalachian State (N.C.) 13 in Elks Bowl, Raleigh, N.C.; Hinds J.C. (Miss.) 13, El Camino (Calif.) 7 in Junior Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.

College All-American football teams selected by polls of sportswriters & broadcasters (AP Dec. 7, UP Nov. 23): ends—Ron Beagle of Navy & Frank McDonald of Miami (AP), Max Boydston of Okla. & Don Holleder of Army (UP); tackles—Jack Elena of UCLA (both), Rex Boggan of Miss. (AP) & Sid Fournet of LSU (UP); guards—Bud Brooks of Ark. (both), Ralph Chesnauskas of Army (AP) & Calvin Jones of Iowa (UP); center—Kurt Burris of Okla. (both); backs—QB Ralph Guglielmi of Notre Dame, Howard Cassady of Ohio State, Dick Moegle of Rice & Alan Ameche of Wisconsin (both polls).

Art Luppino, Arizona sophomore, led major-college football point scorers this season with 166 (24 TDs, 22 extra points), the NCAA reported Dec. 7. . . . **Ron Beagle,** Navy end, was named Maxwell Trophy winner as the season's outstanding college player by the Maxwell Meml. Football Club in Phila. Nov. 29. . . . **Alan Ameche,** Wisconsin back, received the Heisman Trophy of the N.Y. Downtown AC Dec. 9 as its choice as the season's best college player. . . . **Eddie LeBaron,** star quarterback who quit the NFL Washn. Redskins to play for Calgary in the Canadian pro league this year, agreed Dec. 9 to rejoin Washington in 1955.

Basketball. Steel Bowl invitational tourney final in Pittsburgh Dec. 11: Geo. Washn. 71, Duquesne 64.

Golf. $10,000 Miami open: won Dec. 12 by Bob Rosburg, 28, of San Francisco, for $2,000.

Tennis. Natl. hardcourt championship winners in La Jolla, Calif. Dec. 12: *singles*—Gilbert Shea of Los Angeles (men's), Beverly Baker Fleitz of Long Beach, Calif. (women's); *doubles*—Bobby Perez & Bill Crosby of Los Angeles (men's), Darlene Hard & Dorothy Cheney of Los Angeles (women's).[3]

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Boxing fatalities: Ralph Weiser, Kalmath Indian featherweight, died Dec. 11 of a brain hemorrhage apparently sustained when he was knocked out by Teddy Hall of Seattle in a bout in Kalmath Falls, Ore. Dec. 10. Eddie Sanders, 25, of Los Angeles, Olympic heavyweight champion in 1952, died Dec. 12 in Boston of a brain hemorrhage caused when he was knocked out by Willie James in Boston Dec. 11. Sanders' death was the 3d reported this year in pro boxing, the 6th in both pro & amateur boxing.[4] . . . **Boxing honors** for 1954 conferred by N. Y. Boxing Writers Assn.: (Dec. 7) middleweight champion Carl (Bobo) Olson as Edw. J. Neil Meml. Plaque "boxer of the year"; (Dec. 8) Frankie Ryff, 22, N. Y. lightweight undefeated in 16 pro bouts, as "rookie of the year" and ex-heavyweight champion James J. Braddock, 49, of North Bergen, N. J. as winner of the Walker Trophy for long service to boxing.

Most valuable player in the Amer. League this year (named by Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer. poll announced Dec. 9): catcher Lawrence (Yogi) Berra of the N. Y. Yankees.[5] . . . **Baseball player trades:** (Dec. 8) relief pitcher Frank Smith, 26, from Cincinatti to St. Louis for infielder Ray Jablonski, 28, & pitcher Jerry Staley; (Dec. 14) pitcher Elwin (Preacher) Roe, 36, & 3d-baseman Billy Cox, 35, from Brooklyn to Baltimore for about $55,000 & 2 rookie players.[6] . . . **Ralph Branca,** 28, signed Dec. 11 to pitch for Minneapolis (Amer. Assn.), a N.Y. Giant farm club.[7]

Dr. Roger Bannister, 25, announced Dec. 9 his retirement from track competition to take a 2-yr. appointment as resident physician at St. Mary's Hospital, London.[8] . . . **Lawrence T. (Buck) Shaw** was dismissed Dec. 13 as coach of the NFL San Francisco 49ers. . . . **Merle Hapes,** asst. coach at Hamilton in the Canadian pro football league, was reinstated Dec. 13 as eligible to play or coach in the NFL. He had been suspended since 1947 for taking favors from gamblers although he refused bribes to "throw" games as a New York player.[9]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

64 French fishermen were believed lost in hurricanes along the French, English & Irish coasts Dec. 8-9. The toll after 2 weeks of storms in the area rose to 121 seamen, 16 ships lost. Thousands of persons were evacuated from flooded areas by troops in Dublin as the Tolka river overflowed Dec. 9. The flooded Shannon River in central Ireland marooned hundreds of families. Avalanches caused by the sudden melting of heavy snows, took 3 lives in Italy, one in Switzerland, it was reported Dec. 11.[10]

64 miners died when a coal mine in Parasia, central India, was flooded & caved in Dec. 11. . . . 19 Greek servicemen were killed when their C-47 crashed & burned near Athens Dec. 8 after having become entangled in a parachute. . . . 26 persons were killed Dec. 10 in a fireworks factory explosion near Manila. . . . 10 girls were killed Dec. 12 as a group of children stampeded into a church in Mirando de Ebro, Spain. . . . 400 persons were injured, 2 fatally, in a crush that developed when 500,000 pilgrims gathered at the shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe Dec. 13 in Mexico City. . . . 24 crewmen were drowned when the freighter *Southern Districts,* en route from Louisiana to Maine, was lost in a storm Dec. 7 off the coast of South Carolina.

Crime

Ala. Atty. Gen. Silas Garrett, 41, was arrested Dec. 13 in Galveston, Tex. on a charge of first degree murder. He was accused of the June 18 ambush shooting of Albert L. Patterson, Phenix City, Ala. anti-vice crusader who had been nominated to succeed Garrett. (Garrett was arrested at John Sealy Hospital psychiatric clinic in Galveston where he had been under treatment for the past 8 weeks and an occasional patient since 1945.) Arch Ferrell, 37, ex-circuit solicitor, & Albert Fuller, 35, ex-deputy sheriff, were indicted & arrested Dec. 9 in Phenix City on charges of first-degree murder in the Patterson killing. Jerry Washington, 16, was indicted Dec. 10 by the special Phenix City grand jury on a 2d-degree murder charge in the fatal stabbing Dec. 2 of Johnnie Frank Griffin, 35, a state's witness in the Patterson murder case.[11]

Capt. Marcus Bluth, 40, judge advocate of Redstone Arsenal guided missiles base in Huntsville, Ala., was charged in an indictment Dec. 11 in Huntsville with the Nov. 26 rape-murder of Mrs. Helen Theresa Meighen, estranged wife of a fellow officer. . . . R. L. Adams, 50, Duval County (Tex.) Supt. of Schools, was convicted Dec. 12 in Bryan, Tex., of the theft of $50 from school funds.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Bing Crosby settled for $100,000 Dec. 10 in Los Angeles a $1,051,400 damage suit against him arising out of a 3-car collision Oct. 11, 1953. The settlement was shared by Mr. & Mrs. Frank H. Verdugo & her brother, Eulolio Perea. . . . **Judge Gibson E. Gorman** of Chicago Superior Court ruled Dec. 13 that a child born of artificial insemination was illegitimate if the donor was not the mother's husband. He further ruled that the mother was guilty of adultery in such a case even though the insemination was by consent of her husband.[12] . . . **Mrs. Hewlett Hodges,** 32, who was struck & injured by a falling meteorite Nov. 30 in Sylacauga, Ala., was given the meteorite Dec. 9 by the Air Force, which had impounded it. She said it would be sold to the highest bidder. . . . **Jan Sibelius,** Finnish composer, observed his 89th birthday Dec. 8.[13]

Married: Assoc. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, 56, & Mrs. Mercedes Hester Davidson, 37, his researcher on bookwriting projects & ex-wife of ex-Asst. Interior Secy. C. Girard Davidson; Dec. 14 in Tallulah, La. (2d for both).[14]

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